

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1907.

No. 14

All Strikers Present an Unbroken Front—People Walk.

Such changes as there are to record in the general strike situation at this writing are decidedly in favor of the workers—a fact that, apparently, is extremely exasperating to the “union-smashers,” and, consequently, during the last few days we have been regaled with descriptions of various plans to unite sundry classes of employers for the purpose of making common cause against Organized Labor and forcing “a fight to a finish.”

How far the “union-smashers” have gone does not appear on the surface, but that their plans are far-reaching appears to be a certainty—that is demonstrated by the recent change in the policy of some of the employers affected by the existing strikes. Men who a short time ago appeared to be willing—even anxious—to open negotiations with the unions that would promise a settlement of the present controversies suddenly changed front and proposed terms of settlement that they knew would not be entertained by the workers, thereby creating a deadlock. This “stiffening up” of employers is due solely to vigorous application of the “big stick” of the “union-smashers,” and the “big stick” in this instance means a combination of “union-smashers” who control or influence heavy financial interests, manufacturers and dealers in supplies. This powerful influence has been used to compel employers who were inclined to deal fairly with the unions to reverse their policy, and to force other employers who had effected settlements of their troubles to actually repudiate their agreements with the unions.

The labor organizations, are, of course, well informed of the tactics being pursued, and the effect on the strikers and their associates has been thorough solidification of their ranks and the strengthening in a material degree of their determination to achieve victory no matter how long the contest may last.

This is especially true of the unions of the iron trades now on strike to secure an eight-hour day. When, on May 1st, many of the iron masters conceded the shorter workday, the ruling spirits of the Metal Trades Association at once enlisted every element that could and was disposed to serve their purpose and forced several firms to recede from the position they had taken on the eight-hour question. Bankers and supply dealers and other influences were induced to assist the “union-smashers,” and the result was that several concerns closed down.

These tactics are in harmony, of course, with the plan of the “union-smashers” in gen-

eral to “tie up the town,” these people apparently believing that Patrick Calhoun’s fight against the Street Carmen’s Union has produced the “psychological moment” for the “union-smasher.”

Well, sirs, the “psychological moment” has not arrived.

The labor unions of San Francisco have reached a stage where they can and will hold all they have gained—where not the least of them can be forced to forego in any degree the conditions they have secured.

The “union-smashers” will soon learn that this statement is absolutely true, and that their ill-advised attempts to foment general industrial strife in San Francisco will act as a boomerang.

The unions are thoroughly alive to the situation in all its aspects, and the hope of the “union-smashers” to provoke general sympathetic strikes will not be realized.

The bright star of the “union-smashers” is, of course, Patrick Calhoun, President of the United Railroads. From the day the corporation headed by this man was first forced by public opinion to grant the demands of the Street Carmen for slightly improved conditions, it has been its policy to bitterly resist all efforts of the men to establish conditions governing their employment that would place them somewhere near the plane of other workmen with respect to wages and hours. By extraordinary effort, and even resort to extreme measures—the strike—the Street Carmen secured amelioration of working conditions to some extent, but every advance they made, no matter how slight, served to embitter Calhoun, and it has been common knowledge for some time that Calhoun would, at the first opportunity, attempt to disrupt the Street Carmen’s Union. He was seeking that opportunity when he declined to consent to allow the award of the Board of Arbitration to extend beyond May 1st. When the arbitration proceedings that resulted from the strike of last October commenced, it was proposed, on behalf of the men, that the judgment of the arbitrators should stand for a year, or more, from May 1st, but Calhoun refused to agree to this, consequently when the award was finally made but sixty days remained of the period to which it applied. Calhoun, according to seemingly authoritative reports current when the arbitration proceedings were in progress, declared his intention of making his own schedule of wages on May 1st, and his purpose was to brook no interference from the union

or any other source. Before he left San Francisco at that time, he is reported to have strongly advised a gathering of kindred spirits at the St. Francis Hotel to begin at once to make plans to break the unions. A few days afterward he was quoted in the *Los Angeles Times* as strongly condemning the labor unions of San Francisco, and advising combination against them. Later, in a press dispatch from New York, he was quoted to the same effect. These facts demonstrate the temper in which Calhoun greeted the representatives of the Street Carmen’s Union when they met him to negotiate a new agreement. From the beginning of the recent negotiations he manifested anything but a conciliatory spirit, and when he found that the Street Carmen were disposed to make concessions to insure peace, he at once took a position that he must have known would result in a strike. When the first midnight meeting of the union was held it seemed probable that a strike would be avoided. This sentiment prevailed among the officers of the Carmen’s Union, and found expression in the action of the 1700 or 1800 men present at the meeting when they agreed to send a committee, accompanied by Father P. C. Yorke (the union’s representative on the Arbitration Board), to interview Calhoun again and negotiate “a satisfactory settlement.” Plainly, this action meant that the union was prepared to make concessions to avoid a strike; but when the committee met Calhoun it found him in anything but a conciliatory mood. In fact, he declined flatly to agree to terms that he had to all appearances favored but a few days previously, and which he had led representatives of the union to believe he would readily accept. Had Calhoun met this committee in the same spirit that governed it, the strike would not have occurred. Instead of doing so, he actually proposed schedules that would lower the wages of platform men, in some instances, 4 cents an hour, and would reduce the wages of about 65 per cent of the platform men then working for the United Railroads 1 cent an hour. Calhoun must have known that the union would not accept such propositions, consequently he knew that he was creating a situation that was certain to result in a strike. Further evidence of Calhoun’s intention to precipitate a strike on May 1st is found in the fact that his subordinates had been hiring an abnormally large number of men for some time before May 1st,

(Continued on Page 8.)

LABOR CLARION.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 17, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m. President Bell in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved.

CREDENTIALS—Broom Makers, J. Hordan, vice J. Robinson. Teamsters, Henry Smith, vice J. Sexsmith. Stage Employees, W. G. Rusk, J. Forbes, Max Foegel, alternate. Leather Workers No. 57, L. D. Miller, vice S. J. Malone.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—From Fewings Department Store of Sunnyvale, Cal., requesting information on labeled goods. *Referred to Ship Joiners' Union*—Communication received from their international organization, in reference to per capita tax. *Referred to Carmen's Union*—From the Cohn Bouquet Co., in reference to street cars. *Referred to Labor Clarion*—From the Cigarmakers' local unions of New York and vicinity giving list of brands of unfair cigars. From the Metal Polishers' Local No. 124 of Columbus, Ohio, declaring the M. C. Lilley Co., manufacturers of regalia and badge paraphernalia, unfair. *Referred to Musicians' Union*—From the J. W. York & Sons of Grand Rapids, Mich., citing their views on the action of the Metal Polishers. *Referred to Auditing Committee*—Quarterly report of Financial Secretary. *Referred to Secretary*—From the American Federation of Labor, requesting data on ordinances and laws for the protection of workingmen; Secretary to refer the same to Building Trades Council. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From the Eureka Federated Trades, appealing for financial assistance to carry on strike of the Woods-men.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Cigarmakers—Have offered moral and financial support to the Carmen; imposed a fine of \$10 on all members found riding on cars; donated \$25 to Telephone Operators. Musicians—Business dull. Pavers—Business slack. Barbers—Business slow; request union men to patronize only shops displaying union card; donated \$75 to Laundry Workers. Horseshoers—Business good. Shoe Clerks—Business dull; Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore St., still on the unfair list. Butchers—Will place a fine of \$25 on members or their families for riding on cars; delegate denies report circulated that their Local intends to strike. Laundry Workers—Report that they are seven weeks on strike; union still confident of success; laundries are practically closed as yet. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Donated \$50 to Laundry Workers and \$50 to Telephone Operators; will levy a fine of \$25 on members for riding on cars. Carriage and Wagon Workers—Business good; donated \$50 to Laundry Workers and \$50 to Telephone Operators; also levied a fine of \$25 on members riding on street cars. Photo Engravers—Donated \$100 to Laundry Workers and \$100 to Telephone Operators; have placed a fine on members of \$50 for riding on street cars. Coopers—Have placed a fine of \$50 on members for riding on cars. Tanners—Business slow; donated \$25 to Telephone Operators; have levied a fine of \$5 on members found riding on cars. Metal Polishers—Initiating many new members; union has declared the Grand Stove Works of Newark, Cal., unfair for employing non-union polishers; have placed a fine of \$25 on members for riding on cars. Machinists—Prospects for the eight-hour day very good. Leather Workers—Initiating many new members; union label stamp can be had on belts; donated \$8 to Laundry Workers; have placed a fine of \$10 on members for riding on the cars. Pie Bakers—Business good; have placed a fine of \$25 on members found riding on the street cars. Milk Wagon Drivers—Donated \$25 to Telephone Operators; have placed a fine of \$50 on members found riding on cars. Electrical Workers—Will fine members for riding on cars; donated \$250 to Telephone Operators, being the first installment; will play ball game on Sunday, May 26th, at Recreation Park for the benefit of Telephone Operators. Molders—About fifty per cent. of their members working under the eight-hour day; prospects of an early settlement. Ladies' Tailors—Business good; donated \$20 to the

Telephone Operators and \$10 to the Laundry Workers; levied a fine on members of \$10 for riding on street cars. Carmen—Extend a vote of thanks to organized labor for assisting them by not riding on the cars at the present time. Steam Fitters—Men out on strike for the eight-hour day; have placed a fine of \$25 on members riding on cars. Freight Handlers—Business fair.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommends: 1.—That the communication from Electrical Workers No. 151 be laid over indefinitely at the request of union; concurred in. 2.—That the wage scale and agreement of the Street Construction Workers be indorsed as amended, which refers to Pavers; moved and seconded that the matter lay over one week; carried. 3.—That the wage scale and agreement of the Cooks' Union be laid over, no committee appearing; concurred in. 4.—That the Executive Committee having been petitioned according to the Constitution to call a special meeting of the Council, on Tuesday evening, May 14th, for the purpose of considering the industrial disturbances now prevailing; concurred in.

LABEL COMMITTEE—Brother Foster reported that the committee has not held meetings and are unable to get a quorum present; moved and seconded that the committee report to the Council those members not attending in order that the vacancies may be filled; carried.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—The committee of eleven reported in detail the present situation, and stated that as yet no definite results had been obtained.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—The recommendations that were introduced by the committee of eleven against unions going on sympathetic strike was again taken up, having been postponed from last meeting. Moved and seconded that the recommendations be laid over until the next meeting of the Council; carried.

NEW BUSINESS—The following resolutions were introduced by Delegate A. J. Gallagher relative to the United Railroads Company franchises and unanimously indorsed:

WHEREAS, The United Railroads Company of San Francisco is a corporation which has gained great financial profits through the patronage and privileges given them by the people and the municipality of this city; and,

WHEREAS, the said corporation, by its general conduct toward the public, and the wilful misuse of its franchises, and the evasion of the terms thereof, warrants the termination and forfeiture of the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, this 17th day of May, 1907, hereby calls upon the Board of Supervisors of this city and county to begin immediate legal proceedings to have the overhead trolley franchise rescinded; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors is further called upon to at once institute legal proceedings to have the original franchises granted said company set aside because of non-use.

Also—

WHEREAS, The merging of the street railways of the City and County of San Francisco into the corporation known as the United Railroads was a violation of the laws of the State of California; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, this the 17th day of May, 1907, that we hereby call upon the Hon. U. S. Webb, Attorney-General for the State of California, to begin immediate proceedings, according to the laws of this State, for the forfeiture of the franchises now held by the United Railroads Company (an unlawful corporation) because of the illegality of the formation of said United Railroads Company.

RECEIPTS—Machinists, \$20; Sugar Workers, \$8; Blacksmiths No. 168, \$4; Printing Pressmen, \$18; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$12; Pile Drivers, \$6; Upholsterers, \$6; Bartenders, \$10; Waiters, \$20; Bakers, \$14; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$8; Broom Makers, \$2; Metal Polishers, \$8; Milk Wagon Driv-

Another Good Offering

\$2 Untrimmed Hat Shapes

45c

A sample line direct from New York, unpacked only yesterday. Undoubtedly you have been waiting for these—fine Javas, Milans and Satin Braids, in white, black and tuscan colors; also new green and burnt colors.

Beautiful \$10 Trimmed Hats for \$4.75

WHO COULD MISS THIS TO-DAY AT HALE'S

And these hats are full of style and grace—striking in design—new models that you have never seen before; every one has an attractiveness of its own; there are 200 of them—handsome black hats, white, tuscan, blue, green, brown and burnt combinations. See them at Hale's.

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

Sixth Street, near Market.

WILL & FINCK

Cutlery, Barber Furniture and Supplies, Sporting Goods, Etc.

Razor and Shears Grinding our Specialty

Repairing of all kinds

1686 MARKET STREET
COR. HAIGHT AND GOUGH

FREE Bus Service

During the car strike Pragers Splendid Bus Service will continue in the same ably directed manner as since the strike began.

Schedule now in operation is as follows:

Two buses leave 18th and Castro at 9 a. m., and each hour thereafter until 5. They run to Market, in Market to Pragers.

Two buses leave 22d and Mission at 9 a. m., and each hour thereafter until 4:30. In Mission to 10th, to Market to Pragers.

Two buses leave 24th and Bryant at 9 a. m., and each hour thereafter until 4 p. m. Run in Valencia to Market, Market to Pragers.

Three buses leave 24th and Valencia at 9 and 9:30 a. m., and each hour thereafter until 4 p. m. Run in Valencia to Market, Market to Pragers.

Two buses leave Eddy and Fillmore at 9 a. m., and each hour thereafter until 4 p. m. Run in Eddy to Jones, to Pragers.

Two buses leave 16th and Railroad avenue at 10 a. m., and every other hour thereafter until 4 p. m.

Shop To-Day Shop at Pragers

Pragers
ALWAYS RELIABLE
MARKET AND JONES STS

ers, \$8; Sailors, \$20; Leather Workers No. 57, \$4; Pie Bakers, \$2; Baggage Messengers, \$2. Total \$172.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$3; horse and buggy for 7 days, \$23; H. S. Crocker, 2 cans of ink, \$4.50; *Examiner*, 75 cents; Arrow Printing Co., 10,000 hand bill notices, \$12.50; Total \$93.75.

DONATIONS TO TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

Cable Splicers	\$200.00
Electrical Workers	31.60
Milk Wagon Drivers	20.00
Garment Workers	50.00
Printing Pressmen	25.00
Friends	10.00
Commercial Telegraphers	98.00
Tanners	25.00
Glass Blowers	37.50
Carpenters and Joiners	100.00
Sugar Workers	50.00
Gas Workers	100.00
Millmen's Union, No. 422	50.00
Carriage and Wagon Workers	50.00
Carpenters, No. 1640	200.00
Electrical Workers	250.00
Water Workers	25.00
Ladies Tailors	20.00
Total	\$1342.10

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

W. P. McCABE, Secretary.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago Products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

A. B. Patrick, tanners, San Francisco.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Crescent Feather Company, Nineteenth and Harrison streets.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becroft, Carriage Manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

H. Hertz, barber shop, 16 11th street.

CHICAGO TO HAVE UNION HOTEL.

There is a movement on foot in the labor organizations of Chicago to establish a thoroughly union hotel in that city. It is proposed that the hotel shall be built by union men exclusively; that all its furniture and appointments shall be union made and that every person employed therein, from bell boys to manager, shall be a member of a labor union. It is believed that the labor union transients who visit Chicago are sufficiently numerous to make a very large hotel a success. The union leaders who are agitating the enterprise say that it will be an easy matter to raise money enough among the Chicago organizations to build and equip a commodious, up-to-date hotel. The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union started the subscription to stock in the "Union Hotel Company" with \$25,000.

Metal Polishers, Local No. 124, of Columbus, Ohio, has issued a circular notifying union men that the M. C. Lilley Co., corner Long and Sixth streets, Columbus, Ohio, manufacturers of regalia and lodge paraphernalia, is unfair, having locked out the men in their metal department. Moral and financial assistance is asked.

THE WORKINGMAN'S STORE

A Sale for Men

The reason for this Sale is known to every Workingman in and around San Francisco. Kragens \$250,000 stock is on sale for less than the cost of material. Everything a man wears—Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings at 1-2, 3-5 and 2-3 off the regular price. The following bargains indicate the great saving to be effected at Kragens.

\$15.00 SUITS \$4.50

Suits that sold at 15.00—some even worth \$17.50. A full line of sizes. They come in fine Black Thibets, beautiful Blue Serges, fancy Worsted Suits in dark and light colors. Over 1,600 suits and all are marked special at \$4.50.

\$22.50 and \$25.00 SUITS \$8.65

\$22.50 and \$25.00 Suits in double and single breasted effect, in the finest of all-wool materials; also some black Cutaway Frock Coats. Any one can be suited. These are to be closed out at \$8.65.

\$30.00 and \$35.00 SUITS \$10.95

\$30.00 Suits, every one of them, and some worth a bit more. All hand-tailored and come in the finest of all-wool materials, Venetian lined, and every suit the latest model and made by the best known makers. These \$30.00 and \$35.00 Suits are yours as long as they last for \$10.95.

\$40.00 PRINCE ALBERTS \$11.95

Prince Albert Coat and Vest of the finest unfinished Worsted, silk lined, latest cut and handsomely tailored. Ordinarily sold at \$40.00, now \$11.95.

\$40.00 and \$50.00 SUITS \$14.50

Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits of the finest unfinished Worsted, silk lined. Made by Stein-Block & Co., Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Michaels, Stern & Company and other well known makers; these have all been reduced to \$14.50.

Extraordinary Special Bargains

The following items indicate thousands of others to be had at Kragens to-day and to-morrow:

75c and \$1.00 Corduroy Pants, for boys.	25c
\$5.00 and \$9.00 Men's Trousers, full cut outing Trousers and Dress Trousers.	Special. \$2.25
\$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00 Boys' Suits in 2-piece style, ages 4 to 14; Russian Blouse, ages 2 1/2 to 7 years, in Tweeds, Worsted and Cassimeres, new and natty, silk emblems, pleated backs and sleeves, in Blue, Black, Brown and Gray Checks, overplaids and neat stripes.	Special. \$1.45
\$5.00 and \$7.00 Men's Pants in fancy Worsted, and Corduroys, any of them.	\$1.75
\$6.50 to \$7.00 Boys' beautiful Russian Blouse, Sailor, Norfolk and 2-piece Suits of all-wool Cheviots, Serges, Thibets and light weight Worsted, in the new effects and styles. They come in Brown, Blue, Black, Gray invisible plaids and stripes; elegantly tailored.	Special. \$2.50
Young Men's long-pants Suits, in all ages, in the finest of materials, hand-tailored. Values up to \$20.00. They are all marked at less than cost of material.	Special. \$5.50

We cannot mention any more bargains for want of space, but come to Kragens. Women's Cloaks, Suits and Waists, Millinery, Women's Shoes, high-grade Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, Lace Curtains, Portières, Draperies, Blankets, Comforts, Pillows, Matting, Sewing Machines and a thousand other things at far less than Dealers pay.

FREE BUSES TO KRAGENS.



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KRAGENS 1149-1157
Market St.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Byron T. Minor, for many years a member of No. 21, died this (Friday) morning. Minor had been failing rapidly for several months and while his demise was not entirely unexpected by his intimate friends it will come in the nature of a surprise to many old acquaintances. Pulmonary tuberculosis was the immediate cause of his death. Mr. Minor was 49 years old and leaves a widowed mother residing at 1608 Lyon street. Funeral services will be under the auspices of the Typographical Union and will be held on Monday, May 27, at 2 o'clock, at the chapel of Odd Fellows' Cemetery, Point Lobos avenue. Friends may view the remains at Truman's undertaking parlors, 1909 Mission street. The following members of San Francisco Typographical Union will compose the funeral delegation: C. W. Vaughn, Harry Veregge, G. W. Van Ahn, Wilfred Waddell, Mrs. Tena Walsh, William Walsh, C. E. Walter, Otto E. Walter, E. F. Walters, H. G. Walters, George Walton, Frank Wandress, C. M. Ward, Harry Ward, E. F. Warren, W. D. Wasson, Wm. W. Watson, Mark Wayman, E. F. Webb, Wm. Webster, H. L. Wedel, George S. Weeks, J. Frank Weeks, Felix J. Weiler, Henry Welcer.

The stated meeting for May of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will be held next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. This meeting will mark the passing of the old and the ushering in of the new officers of the organization. While most of the old officers and committeemen will hold over, some of the changes to occur will mark an era in the history of the union. Secretary White, after nine years' continuous service, will retire and Will J. French will take up the duties of that office. Aside from the installation ceremonies, many other matters of interest will come before the meeting and a large attendance is expected.

Since the strike of the carmen and the general depression of business following not a few members of No. 21 have quietly folded their tents and departed for more peaceful scenes. Among those who have left are E. L. Gamble, E. V. Staley, John E. Young, S. J. Pedrusi, M. E. Lewis, Allen B. Chandee, J. W. Myers, W. N. Skinner, Wm. S. Hayward, J. M. James, George E. Moore, Martin Sweeney, H. T. Wilson, E. J. Day, J. M. Murray, R. H. Richville, H. O. Beasley, W. P. Woodard, M. S. Rockwell, Thos. D. McKenna, H. M. Hardin, W. R. Hickey, Wm. Halley, Al. Reisberg, J. T. Wallace, J. B. Corbett, Otis Wilson, H. L. Myers, C. A. Burtnett, W. R. E. Jeutsch, W. C. T. Wright, Chas. W. Rainhard, Felix G. Roberts, George B. Goodhue, Valentine Hassmer, Samuel A. Ranzoni, Frank J. Guinee, W. H. Foster, Budd Hill, F. W. Tupper.

A telegram to Secretary White from Marshfield, Oregon, states that a strike is on at the *Times* office and requests operators and others to stay away.

George A. Ryan and M. I. McInnis were the successful candidates for delegates to the Hot Springs convention of the I. T. U. to represent Oakland Typographical Union. W. Cowperthwaite of the *Herald*, for many years connected with No. 21 and employed on the *Chronicle*, was unanimously chosen President.

Horace Greeley was the first President of New York Typographical Union after its reorganization in 1850. At that time the New York Union had 27 members. After an uninterrupted existence of fifty-seven years this same trade union has an active membership of nearly 8000. The first organization of printers in New York City, of which any record can be found, was the Typographical Society, formed in 1795.

The Executive Council of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders has named October 1 next as the date on which to put the eight-hour day into effect, subject to ratification by a referendum vote. That the bookbinders will secure their demand without serious trouble seems highly probable. They control 90 per cent. of the trade of the country, 25 per cent. of which is now working the eight-hour day and an additional 10 per cent. have an eight-and-one-half hour day. The work of preparing for

the shorter workday is well under way, and by the 1st of October a large defense fund will be accumulated.

A recent letter from Chicago states that the *Tribune* of that city is meeting with great success in its experiment with the Monotype machine on advertising work and that many other large dailies will soon install them. Members of San Francisco Typographical Union who can do so should take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the local agency to learn to operate these machines. Some fine day the San Francisco dailies will fall in line with the Eastern papers and will install these machines in their ad. rooms and when this happens they will need competent operators. Shall they be compelled to send East for men, or will the members of No. 21 finally wake up?

An agreeable and totally unexpected surprise was given the employes of the Newark (N. J.) *Evening News* on April 12, when word was received from the business office that on and after April 26 an increase of \$2 per week would be given to the employes of the composing room. To top off this voluntary increase, it was also announced that every one would be given a week's vacation, with full pay, during the summer months. This increase will amount to about \$9,000 annually in the composing room. Other departments of the establishment have also received a voluntary increase, and it is figured out that so far the total amount will reach to something over \$20,000 yearly.

LITHOGRAPHERS' STRIKE ENDED.

As a result of a form of agreement submitted by the employers and ratified by a referendum vote of the lithographers, the prolonged strike is at an end. The new treaty provides for the return of the lithographers to work, with a fifty-one-hour week, and a reduction of one hour per week at six-month intervals until the eight-hour day is reached, which will be July 1, 1908. Only union men are to be employed unless the union is unable to furnish competent men, when non-union men may be employed until such time as the union is able to furnish union men. Wages and all conditions in the shop are to remain the same as prior to the strike.

COOKS.

Cooks' Union No. 44 at its last meeting initiated five candidates and received 40 applications for membership.

The union donated \$60 to the Telephone Operators and \$50 to the Laundry Workers.

A resolution was passed providing a fine for members riding on street cars under present conditions.

A. Balsow, Recording Secretary, was granted a leave of absence owing to illness.

WAITRESSES.

The resignation of Ida McWayne as President of Waitresses' Union No. 48, tendered because of her removal to Oakland, was accepted at the meeting of the union held Monday evening, and Edith Reynolds was elected in her stead. Libby Zeiss was elected Vice-President.

A fine of \$20 will be imposed on members who ride on the street cars during the strike.

RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks, Local No. 432, at its last meeting, donated \$25 to the Laundry Workers, and also passed resolutions providing for a fine of \$25 on any member who patronized the United Railroads while the strike prevailed. Support of the Telephone Operators was also pledged.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

The next regular meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18 to Typographical Union No. 21, will take place on Monday, May 27th, at 2 p. m., at Polito Building, Sixteenth street, between Guerrero and Dolores.

MARY A. BARRON, Secy.

Demand union-labeled cigars and tobacco.



IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FOREIGN

and

**DOMESTIC
WOOLENS**

1432 FILLMORE ST. 731 VAN NESS AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO

958 BROADWAY
OAKLAND

Suits, to order, from \$18.00 up
Overcoats, " " \$18.00 up
Trousers, " " \$5.00 up

Sterling Furniture

Richmond Ranges

**Stearns and
Foster Mattresses**

Welch Folding Beds

**The best yard of carpet
ever sold for a dollar**

**— AND STILL YOU'RE
WELCOME TO CREDIT**

**STERLING
Furniture Company**

974 HOWARD STREET

Near Sixth—A block and a half from Hales

A REMARKABLE DECISION.

Judge Anderson of the United States Court has rendered a decision in Indianapolis which is somewhat unique.

A strike of machinists took place in the Pope Motor Car Company in that city and the men proceeded to picket the plant to prevent non-unionists from being employed. The company brought a number of men there, but many of them never reached the plant, being persuaded to return to their homes.

The company applied to the court for an injunction to prevent the picketing of their shop, which was granted, but not until a large bill of costs had been piled up. This the company demanded should be paid by the losing party.

The injunction had been issued against the Machinists' Union as an organization and against its members as individuals. The union had no tangible property and the court was asked to instruct its officers to proceed against such individuals among the strikers as had property not exempt under the homestead law.

Louis W. Poehler and Joseph W. Feltz, two of the striking machinists, were discovered to have unincumbered real estate. Fee bills were issued against them and their property was advertised for sale. The Poehler property brought \$1500, and as this sum was ample to pay the costs the Feltz home was not sold. The trust company that purchased the property paid the money into the court and the title will pass from Poehler unless he redeems it within the next sixty days.

The name of Poehler does not appear anywhere in the proceedings except as a member of the Machinists' Union. He was a striker, but was not one of the pickets, nor was he accused of violating the temporary restraining order.—*Michigan Union Advocate*.

“Bread Crumb” Post of Battle Creek, Mich., who for a time succeeded in inducing the people to buy his coffee, which is made of bread crumbs, is going backward. His business has fallen off one-third within the last six months. This is due partly to the boycott placed upon him by organized labor because of his leadership in the Citizens' Industrial Association, which aims to wreck labor organizations, and his crazy advertisements in the daily newspapers and partly through the boycott laid on him by the bourgeoisie for his divorcing his wife and marrying his stenographer.—*Cleveland Citizen*.

Edwin L. Reed, the former Yale football player, has resigned as manager of the Employers' Teaming company in Chicago and organized a strike-breaking institution known as the National Employers' Protective bureau. He was hired by the employers in 1905 at a salary of \$6,000 a year to help crush the teamsters' strike. His alleged success in that venture has led him to enter into a broader field and furnish men to combat strikes in every part of the country.

The strike situation among the cigarmakers of Havana, who are staying out for the enforcement of their demands for payment of their wages in American money instead of Spanish gold, is becoming critical. There are now 17,000 men out, and the number is growing daily. No settlement is in sight. Contributions for the support of the strikers are being received from the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Child labor means two evils, underdevelopment and illiteracy. That children should be sacrificed for the support of adults, no matter how indigent, is a reversal of the law of nature. Child labor is the truest form of race suicide.—*Medical Journal*.

The newspaper writers of Great Britain have just held their first convention in Birmingham. There are 1500 members in the new union.

Our shoe department is complete with all new styles, and union made. Price moderate. Summerfield & Haines, 1089-1091 Market Street. *

ARMED GUARDS.

The question of allowing individuals and corporations to employ armed private guards during times of industrial disturbances is being forced to an acute stage by the high-handed and lawless action of those so employed, says the *Iron Molders' Journal*. The general character of the men hired in that capacity is becoming well known, their ranks being drawn from ex-policemen, with dishonorable discharges to their record; ex-convicts, and the riff-raff of toughdom, very few men of good character as citizens being found among them.

In many of the strikes during recent years these guards have assaulted strikers, sometimes with fatal results, have incited lawlessness, and have been instructed to slug strikers.

Complaints to the city authorities that private guards, armed with deadly weapons, were being employed in violation of the statutes and city ordinances, have usually been met by an evasive attitude on the part of the authorities.

During the long, drawn-out strike against certain employers in Toledo, armed private guards have been employed, who, on several occasions, have assaulted strikers with deadly weapons. Complaint after complaint to the city authorities failed to secure the disarming of these guards, and, finally, in an effort to call public attention to this most serious condition, the leader in the strike gave notice to the authorities, through the public press, that the law was being violated. The police were then ordered to carefully search all private guards and confiscate all weapons found upon them.

Such action, however, is not sufficient, for the role being played by the guards furnished by private detective agencies today, too closely resembles that of the armed retainers and mercenaries employed by the land owners and nobility during the medieval ages. A movement must be inaugurated which will not rest until the employment of armed private guards becomes unlawful in every State.

The regularly appointed police force exists for the purpose of preserving the peace, and when they are unable to do this, the authorities have other forces at their command. The law-breaker, union or non-union, should be punished alike, the property and individual rights of both should be protected by the regularly appointed guardians of the peace, but under no circumstances should a civilized community allow an individual or group of individuals to employ armed guards, for to allow this is to admit that the regular force is unfit to perform its duties, and that its officers are incompetent, or that it believes that citizens may be allowed to prosecute their designs with the assistance of armed mercenaries.

A THRIFTY TRADES UNION.

The national officers of the Glass Bottle Blowers have just purchased another \$50,000 block of the 1895 series of four per cent. thirty-year United States Government bonds.

This is the series sold during the second Cleveland administration by private arrangement to the J. Pierpont Morgan syndicate, on which the finance manipulators made several million dollars before the bonds were really signed.

Though they were sold to the syndicate at about 107, they were immediately advanced to 115, then to 120, and when President Hayes and Secretary Lanier bought their last lot last week they paid 129 1/4.

This purchase makes a total of \$200,000 of this series held in the treasury of this union.

This form of security is preferred for the reason if the money is held in the banks there is always danger of a bank failure, when if invested in ordinary securities they are not always convertible instantly into cash.

The Glass Bottle Blowers have their annual preliminary May conference with the manufacturers next week in Pittsburg.

Ask for union-stamped shoes; accept none other.

Smoke union-label cigars and tobacco.

**CHASE'S
RED FRONT**

MEN'S OUTFITTERS
**GENTS' CLOTHING, CAPS,
HATS, FURNISHING GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Give us a trial, we guarantee satisfaction to all.

238 and 240 Third Street
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Tailors for Men

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AT BUCHANAN
San Francisco, California

Union Label Used

ATTENTION!

Brockton Shoe Co.

1025 FILLMORE ST.

Keeps open evenings, in violation of the early closing regulations of

THE RETAIL SHOE CLERKS' ASS'N
and has been placed on the “We Don't Patronize” list of the San Francisco Labor Council.

DO NOT PATRONIZE

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

SHORTER WORKDAY AND EARNING CAPACITY.

The *Review of Reviews*, calls attention to an article in the Berlin *Nation*, from the pen of Robert Schultze, in which much light is thrown upon the important and much agitated economic question of the proper number of laboring hours. Following are some of the leading points:

TWO QUESTIONS PROMINENT.

Two questions are generally prominent in discussions as to the expediency of shorter working hours. To what extent can a diminution of time be equalized by a more intense activity, and does this greater exertion involve a more rapid waste of human working power? Usually in judging of the significance of the various movements in question, feeling rather than experience plays the leading role. Among the few who have exerted themselves to bring these important problems nearer to a satisfactory solution, Ernest Abbe, the manager of Carl Zeiss's optical factory at Jena, who died last year, deserves foremost mention. Two addresses regarding the importance of shorter working hours, which he delivered in that city in 1901, were based upon the results of his methodical investigations. Zeiss's optical factory—thanks to Abbe's social political insight—was a pioneer establishment where a diminution was introduced. In 1891 the working day was reduced to nine hours, and this was continued until 1900.

AFTER YEAR 1900.

That year the management, after putting the question to vote among the workmen, reduced it still further—to eight hours. The wages were to continue the same as for nine hours, as it was expected that collectively as much work would be done in eight as had been done in nine hours. Before the expiration of the first year it could be verified that neither a diminution of performance nor overtaxation of the laborers, not even of the older ones, was to be noted. In order to facilitate investigation, it was confined to laborers who were at least twenty-one a year before the eight-hour rule was introduced and had been working in the factory at least three years—the total being 233. The facts thus gleaned are very instructive. The writer gives tables which indicate that the hourly earning capacity had increased in the proportion of 100:116.2. If the increase had been in the proportion of 190:112.5 it would signify that the workmen had earned exactly as much in eight as they had in nine hours. As it was, the day's performance even increased 3.3 per cent., or one thirtieth of the former day's work.

EFFECT ALWAYS FAVORABLE.

The experiences at Woolwich arsenal, in England, recounted by Abbe, are likewise instructive. There, too, it was shown that the decrease of working time from nine to eight hours involved no diminution of accomplishment, although the laborers were under the influence of the trade unions, which sought to obtain work for the unemployed by means of reduced hours.

Into the reasons which led to this seeming paradoxical development, Abbe likewise instituted a thorough research. The fact that in entirely different forms of occupation and among different people, a reduction of working hours exhibits a like favorable effect, naturally gives rise to the presumption that it must be due to certain general causes. The division of labor, supposedly accountable for the tremendous technical advance of the last decades, has given almost all industrial labor a peculiar stamp inasmuch as the uniform daily activity results in a continuous fatigue of the same organs. Such recurring uniform fatigue of the human body may, however, be endured only if it can be exactly counterbalanced by the resting time and by nutrition, before next day's work. The least deficit in recuperative strength must necessarily lead to a gradual destruction of the organism.

FACTORS OF FATIGUE.

The fatigue of the workman is caused by three concurrent factors: (1) The amount of daily product; (2) the rapidity with which he works, whereby it must be taken into account that an increase of energy is really perceptible only with materially accel-

erated intensity; (3) the expenditure of energy depending solely upon the time consumed at the place of work; the workman must remain in the same bodily position, standing or sitting eight or ten hours, working under the same strain or attention, and so on. In consideration of these circumstances Abbe reached the conclusion that there must be an optimum for every workman; that is, a minimum time of labor resulting in the largest output. He was convinced that at least three-fourths of all the industrial workers did not attain this optimum with nine hours' labor, nor overstep it with eight, and that it was therefore, possible in almost every domain of industry to change not only to nine, but to eight hours, working at a reasonable tempo, without any diminution or deterioration of the work. Naturally he meant a gradual, not a sudden change to eight hours.

ELEMENTS OF PROFICIENCY.

The point is to gradually accustom people who have been used to dawdling to acquire the degree of normal fatigue, as it were, which may be balanced by next day through rest and nourishment.

Abbe's chief ground for repeating the demand over and over: "Eight hours' work, eight hours' sleep, eight hours' to be a man," was that he regarded the intellectual development of the laborer as the decisive element of his proficiency. Long hours result in having the natural intelligence of the lower strata in great part lie fallow. The industrial division of labor involves beyond doubt intellectual desolation through its uniformity. The point, therefore, is to give the workingman a chance by shorter hours to use their native intelligence; to enable them, in spite of the monotony of their work, to employ their understanding, to regard with interest things outside their task.

FINES AND WAGES.

Involving only a small amount of money, but what is considered a large principle, the Atlantic Mills carried the case brought against them by Frank Giglio, a minor, to the Superior Court in Providence, and a few days ago the jury in Judge Brown's court returned a verdict for the plaintiff, Giglio, and against the Atlantic Mills, with damages assessed in favor of the boy for \$3.31, the full amount claimed.

By a rule enforced at the Atlantic Mills, the operatives were required to give ten days' notice if they wished to leave work. Failing to do this, the penalty was a deduction of three days' wages on the return of the employee. Giglio said that he was out sick for a week, and when he went back to work the sum of \$3.31 was deducted from his pay the next time he received his money.

Counsel was employed to recover the \$3.31, and suit was brought in the Sixth District Court. The defendant was not satisfied with the decision there, for it upset the workings of the rule, and an appeal was taken. Under the charge of Judge Brown the plaintiff was entitled to all the wages he had earned and the jury gave verdict for \$3.31 for Giglio.

FOUR HUNDRED JOIN MACHINISTS' UNION IN TOLEDO.

Last Sunday was a red letter day in Toledo trades unionism, as Machinists' Union No. 706 initiated a class of nearly 400 men. This unheard of number is the result of the metal trades' efforts to smash unionism in that city.

The "busters" are in worse shape now than when they first landed in Toledo. At that time we were told that, outside of Chicago and San Francisco, Toledo was "union ridden" as no other city. Now the machinists present 400 applications for membership in one union, to our friends, the metal trades, and ask them what they are going to do about it.—Ex.

The Secretary of the South African Typographical Union warns all printers to keep away from the Transvaal owing to an attempt of the employing printers to reduce wages 15 per cent.

For union-made clothing, up-to-date patterns and lowest price, see Summerfield & Haines, 1089-1091 Market Street.

Adolph Schimmel

TAILOR

Suits from \$25 up

Style and Fit Guaranteed at Prices to Suit the Workingman.

264 VAN NESS AVENUE

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2625-27 MISSION STREET

Between 22nd and 23rd Streets

Lundstrom Hats

Four Stores:

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Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

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WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

There was a time, not very far remote either, when immigration from European countries was considered and looked upon in this country as a boom and a great benefit to its people. At that time this great country of ours was in need of hands for the cultivation of its immense territories in the great Northwest, as well as for the development of its industries in the Eastern and the New England States.

At the time we are speaking of every new arrival was a tradesman, an artisan, or he was an agricultural laborer, cultivating the soil, the occupation which, notwithstanding the mechanical progress made in this country, still today takes the foremost rank in our industrial pursuits.

It is from and by this class of immigrants the South and the Canadian provinces were populated. The English and Irish settled in the East and Northeast. The Germans found it preferable to settle in the Middle States, while the Scandinavians scattered over the Northwest. Yet all this immigration, of so great a variety of nationalities, consisted of people who had left their native land possessed of the qualifications necessary to assure them success in their efforts to create for themselves a comfortable home and existence in the New World.

After their arrival here they did not remain on the borders of the Atlantic, nor did they overwhelm and crush, by their numbers and their poverty, our own working populations, the people who, in times past, were the most important factor in the development of the interior of this country, from New York and Boston to the boundaries of Nebraska.

Becoming the proprietors of the soil they tilled, and the possessors of implements of cultivation they used in their work, they became a free and independent people in our country, which at that epoch had the reputation of being the only free country in the entire world.

Unfortunately, we cannot say as much, nor speak as well for the immigration that is invading the United States for the past two scores of years or more.

The classes of people which today arrive on our shores from the European South and West, viz., the Italians, the Slavish races, the Russian and Polish Jews, and even the Greeks, Armenians and Bulgarians, who are crowding in upon our territories in the East, are by far not the class of people that would join us or participate in our struggle for the maintenance of our standard of living.

We also find millions of people coming from such countries as Bohemia, Hungary and Poland, working in the coal mines, in the smelting plants, as well as in the abattoirs of our large cities. Not commanding any trade, but being of robust build and constitution and accustomed to hard manual labor at small remuneration, they sell themselves body and soul into slavery, working under the system invented and maintained by our American trusts.

We find another class of immigrants, generally the Italians and Hungarians, employed in the construction of railways, or digging the tunnels destined for the enormous transit of and between our large cities of the East. These men work for a dollar a day, seldom they receive more, often less, and thus they are competing with and taking the places of laborers of Irish origin.

While the competition coming from these unfortunate classes of people is keenly felt by a large percentage of our naturalized or native working population, we are suffering from another competition, yet more disastrous in its effect and consequences.

We are referring to the Israelitic immigration. The Israelites, not commanding any trade or particular calling, eagerly grasp at any opportunity that presents itself to make a living in some way or other. They become bakers, painters; they work as carpenters or tailors, just as the chances may be.

The division of labor in all branches of industry, the natural result of improved machinery and our industrial progress generally, enable these Hebrew

immigrants to enter upon any vocation and to acquire just enough knowledge of the work required in any special branch to become a menace and dangerous competitors to the competent mechanic, who has gone through an apprenticeship in his respective trade or calling. In their poverty and docility, engendered during centuries of persecution and oppression in their native country, this class of people readily submit to the most shameful working conditions. They work for any wage the greedy, unscrupulous employer deigns to pay them. Thus though unconsciously and perhaps involuntarily, they become the tools in the hands of the employer for the cutting down of the wages of their brethren engaged in that occupation.

The enactment of laws by our Eastern States for the suppression of the notorious "sweatshop" system avails very little. These laws will ever be lacking in provisions for adequate surveillance of these shops, and likewise for a sufficient number of factory inspectors to prevent this class of people, men, women and children, from working sixteen or eighteen hours per day; much less to prevent them from underfeeding themselves in the same degree as they overwork themselves.

Now the question arises, What is to be done with these people? To send them back to their native country, under the knout of the Czar, would be an infamy. To refuse them admission into this country would be the acme of egoism. And yet the law of self-preservation imposes upon us the duty to safeguard ourselves and families against this competition so disastrous from every point of view. The United States Government has at its disposal millions of acres of prairie and forest land awaiting cultivation and population. Instead of allowing our "land sharks," big and small, to steal these vast territories, after hundreds of millions of dollars have been expended on them for drainage and irrigation, we should demand of the government that a system be adopted by which this immigration be directed to these uncultivated territories, and the expenses accruing from such course to be borne by the government, which also should provide the immigrants, be it as loan or as a gift, with the necessary tools for the cultivation of these lands and for the establishment and development of their homesteads.

Were a system of this kind adopted we would soon have the satisfaction of seeing an impoverished, undesirable population transformed into a population of useful producers and consumers, welcome to the various commodities manufactured in our industrial centers.

As to the immigrants who still, for some reason or other, would prefer making one of our cities their place of domicile and follow a trade, it is equally our duty to organize them and allow them to join our unions under reasonable conditions, which would have a tendency to keep them from making any inroads on our trades or callings and become a menace and a danger to other races or nationalities.

A true union man or woman, when confronted with this phase of the immigrant problem, will always use discretion and circumspection and endeavor to prevent an employer from using an unfortunate immigrant as a cat's paw in the organization of dual or scab unions that invariably will fight bona fide labor organizations sooner or later.

—The Carpenter.

Secretary of War Taft has given orders to the engineer officers of the War Department to enforce to the letter the eight-hour law as applied to public works under their direction. The effect of this order, which was issued with the permission of the President, will be far-reaching. It is predicted it will greatly reduce the amount of river and harbor work that can be accomplished under the appropriations made by the last Congress.

The man who wants a good pair of union-made pants can find them at Summerfield & Haines, 1080-1091 Market Street.

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UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkers' Union. Address, 3884 Mission street.



SAMUEL MCFADDEN & CO. Undertakers

The firm of McFadden, McBrearty & Green having dissolved partnership, all bills due the late firm are payable at the parlors of Sam'l McFadden & Co., 1070 Haight St. near Baker. Tel. Park 12.

TIEDEMANN BROS.

Jefferson Saloon
and Cafe

700 McAllister St. Cor. Gough
Telephone Page 1838

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THE SITUATION.

The situation in the street-car strike is very encouraging to the union and to its hosts of sympathizers. Calhoun is experiencing great difficulty in securing a sufficient number of strike-breakers to run his cars. Many of those he had engaged have deserted, and others are only prevented from doing so by the armed guards stationed in the car barns. Notwithstanding Calhoun's statements that he could run all his cars were he assured of police protection, the fact that no effort is being made by the strikers to prevent the operation of the cars now running is convincing evidence that Calhoun has been unable to employ men in sufficient numbers to run them. The union men are standing together admirably, and are greatly encouraged by the attitude of fellow-unionists, who are not only pledging financial support, but in their organizations are, without exception, passing resolutions providing for the imposition of heavy fines on any member who rides on a car manned by a non-union crew. The cars running on lines south of Market street are not paying the wages of their crews, many of them making round trips without a bona-fide passenger. The company is giving out free tickets in great numbers to encourage people to ride, but this policy is a failure. Tens of thousands of people either walk or ride in the buses and other vehicles engaged in transportation service. Committees of the Carmen's Union are busily engaged in scouring this city and nearby towns to hire horses and vehicles to place at the service of the people who will not ride on Calhoun's cars while the strike lasts.

W. D. Mahon, International President of the Street Carmen, was called to Detroit on Thursday by a telegram informing him of the serious illness of his wife.

The union electrical workers employed by the United Railroads, members of Electrical Workers, No. 151, have joined the ranks of the striking Street Carmen, thereby adding materially to Calhoun's difficulties. The Electrical Workers declare that Calhoun has not at any time lived up to the terms of the arbitration award which applied to them.

International President McNulty, of the Electrical Workers, has been summoned to Boston to confer with President Vail of the General Bell Telephone Company. The purpose of the conference, which will be attended by President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., is to consider and adjust grievances of the union electricians of long standing against the subsidiary telephone companies throughout the country. Vail recently became President of the parent Bell Company, and President McNulty anticipates an amicable conference with him.

* * *

A conference between the laundry owners and a committee of the Laundry Workers' Union took place this week at which the employers made a proposition that was unanimously rejected by the union at a largely attended meeting held last Thursday evening. The employers offered the workers a schedule calling for nine hours and less wages than prevailed when the strike was called. The union voted to continue the strike. When the employers were informed of this action this morning, it was arranged to hold another conference Monday morning.

The Laundry Workers will hold a special meeting tomorrow (Saturday) evening in the Labor Temple to discuss the general situation.

The unions generally are contributing liberally to the support of the striking Laundry Workers, and there is little prospect of the "starving-out" policy of the employers proving successful.

Reports have reached the officials of the Laundry Workers' Union to the effect that several men and women have been making a house-to-house canvass for funds, alleging that they were members of the union and that the money they collected was to be used to support strikers. These people are imposters. The union has not authorized such a method of collecting funds.

* * *

Brewery workmen, to the number of 450, members of Brewery Workmen, No. 7, and Beer Drivers, No. 227, went on strike last week to enforce a demand for an increase of wages. A compromise proposition made by the employers was rejected by the men during the week, but as the LABOR CLARION goes to press it is reported that another conference is to be held at which it is hoped a settlement will be effected. The strike affects all the local breweries, and some of the bottling concerns have also become involved.

* * *

There has been no material change in the Iron Trades strike during the week. The men are confident of a successful issue of the controversy, and appear to be little disturbed over the efforts of officials of the Metal Trades Association to coerce fair employers to lock out their workmen. It is probable that negotiations which may result in a settlement will be opened next week.

* * *

No change has occurred in the strike of the Telephone Operators. The service of the

company is still in a crippled condition, and the efforts of the company's managers to effect a break in the ranks of the girls have been unavailing. The strikers are receiving liberal financial support from sister unions and are confident of ultimate victory.

Next Sunday, beginning at 10 a. m., nine from Local No. 6 and Local No. 151, Electrical Workers, will play a game of baseball at Recreation Park, Valencia street, near Fourteenth, for the benefit of the striking Telephone Operators. Admission, 25 cents.

ALL STRIKERS PRESENT AN UNBROKEN FRONT—PEOPLE WALK.

(Continued from Page 1.)

and it is now known that a majority of these men were expected to act as strike-breakers.

Since the strike was called committees representing various interests have called on Calhoun for the purpose of negotiating peace, but in every instance the peace-makers were rebuffed, and, in most cases, scant courtesy shown them.

Every act and every utterance of Calhoun since the strike has revealed a man who is determined to have his own way no matter at what cost to the city and its citizens. In this stand it is known, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that he has the backing of powerful business and financial interests—of men who see in the street-car strike an opportunity to begin a "union-smashing" campaign in comparison with which the great water-front and iron-trades strike of 1901 will seem insignificant.

In order to effect their purpose the "union-smashers" have frowned severely on the efforts of public-spirited citizens to secure industrial peace—even going so far as to personally berate men engaged in this laudable work. The "union-smashers" have no sympathy with the efforts made to prevent a spread of the industrial conflicts now in progress, nor with the efforts of the authorities and union officials to preserve the peace. In fact, the check of the sympathetic strike movement and the peaceful condition of the city is actually a disappointment to the "union-smashers." A spread of industrial strife would, in the opinion of these men, result in disorder beyond the power of the police to control, and then would come the moment which the "smashers" are anxiously looking for—the moment when, with some pretense of reason, they could call on the Governor to send troops to San Francisco and declare martial law. That the Governor would respond with alacrity to this call has been thoroughly demonstrated by his utterances since he arrived in this city.

None but the "union-smashers" desire to see martial law declared in San Francisco, and if that calamity does befall us the "union-smashers" will be responsible for it—and for what may follow.

In order to create sympathy among certain classes of the community, and to minimize to some extent the severe condemnation that citizens of all classes have expressed since the bribery charges have been made against he and his officials, Calhoun has been publicly and

privately berating the "graft" prosecutors, vehemently insisting that Rudolph Spreckels, Francis J. Heney and District Attorney Langdon are responsible for the street-car strike and are endeavoring to have United Railroads officials indicted for bribery in order to harass them in the conduct of the strike and pave the way for the advent of a competing street railway system headed by Rudolph Spreckels. The resolutions introduced in the Board of Supervisors revoking the "license on sufferance" of the Geary-street company, and providing for the forfeiture of the franchises held by the United Railroads are also claimed by Calhoun to have been instigated by the "graft" prosecutors. Calhoun's frantic assertions on these matters demonstrate the fact that the man realizes that he is in a thoroughly desperate plight, and stands ready to do or say anything that will afford him relief, no matter how slight. His charges with respect to the causes of the strike and the origin and purpose of the resolutions presented to the Board of Supervisors are absolutely absurd. Patrick Calhoun, by his arrogant, uncompromising attitude toward the union, is alone responsible for the Street Carmen's strike, and not the "graft" prosecutors, nor the "lawless agitators" of the Street Carmen's Union so frequently referred to by Calhoun. As for the measures proposed in the Board of Supervisors, their origin is as well known to the public as is the fact that the men responsible for them are not and cannot be in the slightest degree influenced by the "big stick," no matter by whom nor where it is wielded.

The refusal of such a vast number of our people to ride in Calhoun's cars until he has made peace with the Street Carmen's Union, has surprised this autocrat as greatly as it has angered him. Such unanimity of sentiment as has been shown by our people in this respect is without precedent in the annals of street-car strikes. Every vehicle in this and nearby cities that can be secured by the union for transportation purposes is being engaged, and their carrying capacity is being taxed to the utmost. The temper of the people who decline to patronize Calhoun's cars is another remarkable feature of the situation. They show the same good nature in meeting the inconveniences of travel that prevailed during the trying days following the great calamity of April, 1906, and coupled with that good nature is a firm determination to remain loyal to the Street Carmen's Union until victory has been won, no matter how long the fight may last. The enormous sums of money that Calhoun is losing because people will not patronize his cars will soon have the effect of working a modification of his "fight-to-a-finish" policy. The cold-blooded financiers whom he represents will not long permit their dividends to be ruthlessly sacrificed to gratify the stubborn pride of Calhoun, and when his associates in the street railway monopoly become fully informed of the real situation here, and especially the attitude of the people, it will be the beginning of the end of Calhoun's "union-smashing" policy.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors was held on May 21, President Chas. Cassasa presiding, and the following business transacted: C. Palladini, Mrs. E. Heinemann, E. Dougherty and W. C. Love were admitted to membership by initiation. Messrs. J. A. Proffit of Local No. 411, Elma, Wash.; F. E. Neuberger and J. H. Kreyer of Local No. 99, Portland, Ore., were admitted on transfer. Applications were received from H. E. Pembroke and Miss Lucy J. Fuehrer and were laid over one week. O. E. Larkins resigned through withdrawal of transfer card. Geo. Koppitz died May 16th, and was buried Saturday, May 18th.

The following members were appointed on the Committee to Revise the Price List: H. Menke, H. Dibben, B. Jaulus, G. Lerond, E. L. Matthews, V. L. Meyer, R. L. Yanke, F. Hyman, H. von der Mehden, F. Borgel, J. Baumgartner, M. Hobbs, G. Soldierna, M. F. Walton and A. S. Morey. Members who have complaints in regard to the present prices or who wish to offer any suggestions, are cheerfully requested to file the same with the committee. The committee will meet every week, and the co-operation of all the members is earnestly requested.

Leo Fillier and L. Horst were granted their request, that they be permitted to volunteer their services at a complimentary concert by playing a solo with piano accompaniment, in Lyric Hall on May 31.

The following special prices were made for playing in candy stores from 8 p. m. to 12 p. m. once per week \$5.00; two or three times per week, \$4.50 per night. Leader as per Section 105.

It was reported that Friendship Hall in the Pythian Castle in Oakland had been placed in the wrong class, the dimensions being 32x46. It was on motion decided that hereafter this hall should be classified as Class E. Members will please take notice.

The members are requested not to ride on the street cars until the present difficulties are adjusted.

Our old friend, George Koppitz, died at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, May 16th, and was buried from the home of his daughter, Mrs. Dr. C. M. Cunningham, at 2964 Steiner street, Saturday afternoon, May 18th at 2 o'clock, and contrary to expectations, instead of a large number of members present at the funeral, there was only the Funeral Band of 19 men (one man short) and a few carriages carrying the friends of the family. It would seem that the old way was the best, everybody knew that a Musician had died. George Koppitz, well-known, beloved by all, was buried as though a stranger here. Didn't even have pall-bearers. Shouldn't our By-Laws be revised a bit? But then, we passed the usual death benefit today, and ordered the band paid, so no doubt the members feel that we have done our duty.

Robert Uhlig and his unexcelled orchestra of world famed artists, leave for a long engagement in Reno, Nevada, the end of this week.

We have heard from John Keogh and Frank Boral from Cleveland, Ohio, and know that they arrived there safe; the convention will keep them busy and out of mischief for the next few days.

GAS WORKERS.

At the last regular meeting of the Gas Workers' Union, the charges made against a member of having rode on the street cars since the strike were investigated. It turned out that the accuser had mistaken an unknown man for the member charged with having violated the union's injunction against riding on cars during the strike, and the accused was thoroughly exonerated. The union has appropriated \$100 each to the Telephone Operators and the Laundry Workers. It also levied an assessment of \$1 per capita a month, and one-half of this will be given to the Carmen and the rest distributed equally between the Laundry Workers and the Telephone Operators. A fine of \$50 will be imposed on any member of the Gas Workers' Union who rides on a street car during the strike.

NAVY YARD MECHANICS PROTEST AGAINST PIECEWORK.

At a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Vallejo Labor Council, at the navy yard town last Saturday evening, to discuss the piecework system recently introduced in the navy yard at Mare Island, the following communication was ordered sent to the Secretary of the Navy:

To the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.: The trades and labor council, representing the mechanics of the Mare Island navy yard, jointly, with those of Vallejo, desire herein to protest against the adoption of the piece work system in the navy yard on the construction of the Prometheus, and more particularly to the schedule of wages as fixed for piece work by the Mare Island wage board, in that in so doing the said board did not comply with the regulations, which provide that the basis upon which said schedule should be fixed was that paid in like shops in proximity thereto. The proposed schedule was fixed on the basis of like wages paid on the eastern coast. For this important reason, with the general objection, this council respectfully asks that piece work prices be abolished, otherwise that the recommendation of the wage board as sent on be returned for further consideration and revision, and to be fixed on the basis of the schedule as applied to piece work in San Francisco or other places on the coast. Trusting that our request will receive your approval, we beg to remain, very respectfully,

VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.
D. H. LEAVITT, JOHN DAVIDSON,
Secretary. Pres.

"To show you how the glass manufacturers disobey the law," says Chief Factory Inspector Davis, of Illinois, "I will state that I have secured 6300 convictions in six years of my office. One large factory covering 640 acres in Alton, Ill., has two gates for inspectors to get in and lots of holes for kids to get out."

Women of Jersey City, N. J., have started an unique organization. To establish a school to instruct women how and where to spend their money most beneficially for union labor will be one of the features of the body besides boosting union labels and encouraging men to organize.

Thirty-two toolmakers, members of the International Association of Machinists, employed in the works of the Victor Talking Machine Company, at Camden, Pa., went on strike on the 7th inst. for an increase in wages. The plant employs from 800 to 900 men, and is practically tied up.

The Cooks' Helpers' Union at its last meeting initiated 11 candidates and decided to impose a fine of \$10 on members who ride on street cars during the present strike. An assessment of 10 cents per capita was levied for the benefit of the Telephone Operators and the Laundry Workers.

Max E. Licht, Vice-President of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, will formally install the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union as soon as the charter is received from headquarters, Denver, Colo. The charter is due now.

The Riggers' and Stevedores' Union has six wagons running to convey members to and from the ferry. The wagons run to Twenty-ninth and Mission streets, Eighteenth and Castro streets and the Richmond and Sunset districts.

Barbers' Union No. 148 admitted six applicants at the last meeting, while ten applications for membership were presented. The Barbers have donated \$75 to the Laundry Workers and \$100 to the Street Carmen.

It is reported that nearly all the shops in Chicago have agreed to give machinists an increase of 25 cents a day.

INDUSTRIAL CONSPIRACY.

PROF. EZRA D. GREY, IN "THE CARPENTER."

"There are some things," says the logician, "that cannot constitute a matter of argument, question or dispute. That man is man, woman is woman, is a fundamental fact absolutely not within the realm of contrary opinion, but every question which comes or can possibly come to the intelligent mind has a negative and an affirmative, a wrong and a right, but no one side or singleness of view."

Logically considered, industrial conspiracy must be placed in the latter class as properly entitled to a place in the boundless realm, and as it is one so constantly before the public, the license that surrounds it is the property of all, notwithstanding it is limited to the field occupied by daily labor, earning a wage, and capital, invested to meet that wage, in both of which the public have, however, an indirect but a very important interest.

One may be biased in his opinion and belief, but when he permits his partiality to enter with the elements of hate, malice, revenge and selfishness in the control and direction of that opinion and belief, they and he are as they should be, subject to ridicule and the crushing effect of broad, calm, critical consideration. Such a spirit should animate every mind and move every tongue and pen in giving all the most caustic consideration.

In the candor of a conscience that concedes supreme strength to the human principle that all men are fallible in thought, speech and action, I courageously maintain that reason deserts its throne when it assails any cause that seeks to better the living conditions of the human race, and therefore I can not believe the element we know as union labor has any constituent in its composition upon which a charge can be based—that it is "a combination of men for evil purposes." If this were so, we certainly would not see it contending for that betterment, nor would it be, as it is, dispensing millions of dollars in charitable and benevolent ways to its members and their dependents, and often to those who have only the claim of humanity to support an appeal for aid and assistance. Nor would we see its funds going out freely in relief when dire disaster falls upon the people, in contributory amounts to benevolent institutions irrespective of creed or classification, in the maintenance and erection of splendid business buildings, and in the occupancy of large clerical forces of finely appointed offices. Surely I have a right to ask if these considerations form a combination as would constitute and encourage industrial conspiracy? It seems latently possible that an affirmative answer is in the land, and yet it has been charged that all labor unions are, in purpose and intent, the only element that can come under the meaning of such a combination. The charge lacks all the vesture of clear intelligence, fair import and sound reasoning, and hence stands before us in the disgusting habiliments of absurdity.

The courts of the land have, in late years, had the question before them upon many pretexts that they might give the term legal construction. To enumerate, digest and classify their many definitions would, however, require almost a lifetime; at least, when the whole number had been compiled, it is altogether probable that the mind would still be utterly unable to find its way out of the labyrinths of the many and manifold meanings with which the judiciary have burdened official records. The interest in them would undoubtedly be great, but more than probable both reader and writer would find the poverty of time too serious to waste an idle moment in such a general review. But to one whose mind has been intently upon the events of the labor world, whose eyes have watched with steady, undeviating gaze its every turn and trend and trait, and whose ears have listened sharply to every assault made upon it by its foes and every applaud given it by its friends, it is, indeed, difficult to overlook the sad commentary that these records show, in many instances, lack of understanding, intelligence and deliberate consideration. A few appear to have been rendered under the lash of public alarm, at the crack of frenzied capital and the

command of political power. Among the number may also be found many as confusing as the tongues of Babel, and yet there are some clear, bold and brave, fair, impartial, and as profound in thought as they are strong in principle and argument.

However varied and various these rulings are, the adverbial composite has, in itself, become the most interesting but troublesome and therefore the most important in the English language to the manufacturer, the employer, and his associations, leagues and alliances in business, and to those in general who are fighting against elevating labor, highly skilled or plainly common, to a position entitling it to a proper recognition and a reasonable share in the eminence and benefits of profitable, peaceful and dignified living. Unlike the courts, this class of citizens are limited to one definition of the term, being fearfully narrow in their understanding of the noun itself. Hence it is not in the least singular or strange, but broadly remarkable, that all who form this deeply interested class of industrial watchmen of the country's prosperity and production see in the meaning of their definition a menace to the manufacturing, industrial, mercantile and commercial interest and advancement of the land. Unfortunately for the public, however, their vigilance is greatest for their own condition and advantage, and since they exercise such a selfish vigilance there is license to review their own position. In a word, that position holds that in no possible way or construction can the term—industrial conspiracy—be legally applied, in an individual or collective sense, to their class, but instead, it must lie distinctively against labor unions. Ask any one or all of these vigilants if this is not the construction they would have the public entertain. More than likely, though, they will evade all candor and refer to the courts or the rulings which cover their view. The evasion would be neither strange nor unnatural, nor unexpected, for only cowards shrink from the brave, bold, frank and fair.

Nevertheless, the view, in the mind of every intelligent, calm and impartial student of the conditions which connect the word in its application with acts of the two contending forces, will be accepted as defining clearly and correctly the attitude of narrow capital in its false position as a vigilant of the public weal.

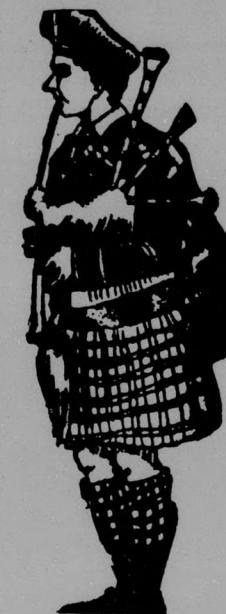
"Restraint of trade," "boycotting," and many other kindred and now familiar terms are recited as sufficient grounds for constituting industrial conspiracy. In the spirit of dispassionate contention the existence of such grounds are admitted, but the admission prompts the pertinent inquiry whether it is "restraint of trade," "interference," "trade coercion," or "boycotting" for the Trade Relations Committee and the secretary of a Master Employers' (contractors') Association to "expect and require support (under an intimation, amounting to a threat of suspension) of the (a) resolution that all members of the body contract with and confine their purchases of materials only with those firms, manufacturers and dealers who, by signatory agreement, bind themselves to give the members preferential rates."

"In consideration of this exclusive trade," says the secretary, "it is expected that these rates will readily be given in preference to bearing the penalty of being dropped from participation in this exclusive trade and of not being placed on the List in Accord of the association—a list that names only those who have entered into the agreement by which members in good standing of the association will be benefitted by and entitled to certain rebate privileges."

Let us ask: Is this "intimidation," "unlawful interference," "boycotting," "restraint of trade," "coercion" or "conspiracy in restraint of trade?" Again, what is it when the "United Shipping and Transportation Association" of San Francisco says to its members they must "stand by the association and strengthen the position of the Citizens' Alliance, if asked to do so, to the extent of diverting orders for materials and supplies to such firms as may be decided on by the president of the alliance," or "pay a forfeit of five thousand dollars?" Frankly, it is doubtful whether candor can expect a truthful, straightforward answer from any of the body's con-

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stituents, among which are the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the San Francisco & Portland Steamship Company, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, the Oceanic Steamship Company, the Steamship Association of San Francisco, the Western Fuel Company, and others, representatives of millions of dollars invested in industrial trade and pursuit.

It must be regretted that labor unions meet many obstacles to their efforts to uncover the actual designs and purposes of the combinations of capital, such as those that come within our mention, but surely if it is industrial conspiracy on the part of labor unions and their members to peacefully persuade the workingman that it is to his welfare to support labor's demand for fair, equitable wage compensation and a working time that will not exhaust the physical and mental forces of human nature, then is it time for justice, whether it sits upon the highest bench in the land, strides the streets in humble authority or holds the reins of state or national government to declare—nay, more, to demand—that capital should be the real defendant as a violator of law and guilty of industrial conspiracy.

MASSACHUSETTS OVERTIME LAW.

Representative Samuel Ross, of New Bedford, who introduced the famous overtime bill which has just been signed by the Governor, feels that the law will have a most beneficent effect on approximately 200,000 women and minors. He declares that the machinery in many of the large textile mills has for years been inadequate by reason of the fact that wholesale overtime work could be done, but that under the bill just passed much new machinery must be installed, as there will be but little evening work.

For six successive years Mr. Ross has introduced an overtime bill, but previous to this year met defeat, several times, however, by but a narrow margin, the House as a rule passing the bill, only to have it squelched in the Senate. The only voice raised against the bill in the legislature this year was that of Senator Buttrick, who declared that the bill would only work evil, and in time would be stricken from the statute books.

The bill amends section 27 of chapter 106 of the revised laws so as to read as follows:

"No person, and no agent or officer of a person or corporation, shall employ a woman or minor in any capacity for the purpose of manufacturing between 10 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning. No person and no agent or officer of a person or corporation, or corporators engaged in the manufacture of textile goods, shall employ any minor under 18 years of age, or any woman, before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 6 o'clock in the evening. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 for each offence.

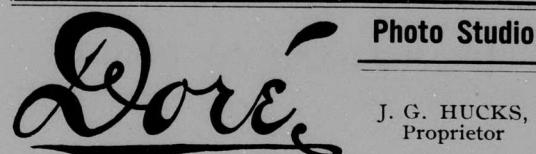
"All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

Leroy Parke, an agent of the United States War Department, who has been in Europe some months soliciting foreign labor for work on the Panama Canal, has succeeded since October in shipping 4,500, nearly all Spaniards or Italians. They are now going forward at the rate of 500 a month. They are given free transportation, repayable out of their earnings. The guaranteed pay is 20 cents an hour, with lodgings and medical attendance. They pay for their meals at the rate of 20 cents a meal, or 60 cents a day.

"Equality," a Socialist colony established at Bellingham, Wash., in 1897, which for years was pointed to as a successful experiment in collective ownership and production, was wiped out of existence by a court order on April 24, Judge Joyner of Skagit county, directing that its property be sold to pay the colony's debts.

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L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
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L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
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Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Hart, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van Ness Ave.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission street.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th street.
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JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE

The Japanese and Korean Exclusion League convened in annual session at 3 p. m. on the 12th inst., at the San Francisco Labor Temple, President Tveitmoe in the chair.

The President, in a brief address, reviewed the work of the league for the last two years—the organization having been formed May 7, 1905, in Lyric Hall. He pointed out the fact that the results thus far attained thoroughly justified the formation of the league, and predicted the accomplishment of its work in a shorter period of time than could reasonably have been hoped for when the league was formed.

CREDENTIALS—From Sugar Workers' Union for Chas. Minert, A. H. Kruger and Lawrence Hickland. From International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, No. 316, for L. O. Lepkey. From Carpenters, No. 1640, for G. S. Brower. From Amalgamated Societies of Carpenters, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, as follows: No. 1, for John Harcus and W. Speams. No. 2, for J. J. Glasherry, G. W. Schriff and H. Higgins. No. 3, for Thos. Maxwell, J. Sheean and W. B. Heidorn. No. 4, for E. B. Spencer, E. E. Walker and G. H. Thompson. No. 5, for Jas. Stephen, D. McGregor and Jas. B. Dewar. No. 6, for D. Harrison, J. McKinley and Wm. Ramsay. From Hoisting Engineers, No. 59, for John Smith and Fred Boedin. From Stablemen's Union, for Thos. F. Finn, John Killian and John O'Fallon.

Upon the recommendation of the Executive Board the above named delegates were seated.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 12, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League—DELEGATES: Pursuant to your instructions, your Executive Board begs leave to submit to you their annual report of the receipts and expenditures of the league for the year beginning May 1, 1906, and ending May 1, 1907.

It is but meet and proper that we should at this time briefly review the work accomplished by the league during the past year.

Membership.

The progress of our movement has been eminently satisfactory and the league is steadily increasing in membership. Three outside leagues have been added, the same being located in the cities of Seattle, Anaconda and Denver. Of our Branch Leagues in this State, we desire to make special mention of the Santa Clara County and Marin County Leagues, which bodies have succeeded in having every trades unionist in their localities contribute and personally assist in the work of our movement.

There are now affiliated with the league organizations numbering 225, the same being segregated as follows:

Labor Unions	198
Fraternal Organizations	12
Civic Societies	11
Benevolent Societies	3
Military Organizations	1

The above represent 91,500 citizens of our State.

Financial Status.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Balance on hand May 1, 1906	\$536 06	
May	84 83	\$180 00
June	320 85	513 90
July	325 73	178 40
August	284 98	245 35
September	522 30	414 10
October	284 82	300 47
November	423 97	278 95
December	410 14	471 30
January, 1907	349 22	373 55
February	508 13	524 25
March	373 70	682 08
April	250 97	250 53
Total	\$4675 70	\$4412 88
Bal. on hand May 1, 1907		262 82
		\$4675 70

EXPENDITURES ITEMIZED.

Salaries for Secretary and stenographer	\$2176 00
Printing	790 75

(This item was expended for the following: 1000 pamphlets on "Asiatic Immigration to the United States" prior to May 1, 1906, \$216.50; 1500 Roberts' pamphlets on "Mongolian Problem in America," \$100; 2500 printed resolutions on the Proposed Employment of Chinese Coolies on the Panama Canal.

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UNFAIR PUBLICATIONS.

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graphical Union, No. 21.

NEW YORK.

American Inventor, (M.)*

American Machinist, (W.)

American Museum Journal, (M.)

American Printer, (M.)

Automobile Topics, (W.)

Benziger's Magazine, (M.)

Burr-McIntosh, (M.)

Century, The, (M.)

Christian Advocate, (W.)

Country Life in America, (M.)

Critic and Literary World, (M.)

Delineator, (M.)

Designer, (M.)

Engineering and Mining Journal, (W.)

Forum, (Q.)

Garden Magazine, (M.)

Gentlewoman, (M.)

Homiletic Review, (M.)

Journal of the Telegraph, (M.)

L'Art de la Mode, (M.)

Literary Digest, (W.)

Marine Engineering, (M.)

McClure's, (M.)

Modern-Revue, (M.)

My Business Friend, (M.)

Nautical Gazette, (W.)

Navy League Journal, (M.)

New Idea, (M.)

Paragon Monthly.

Photographic Times, (M.)

Power, (M.)

Power Boat News, (W.)

Rudder, The, (M.)

Smart Set, (M.)

St. Nicholas, (M.)

Tom Watson's Magazine, (M.)

Town and Country, (W.)

Town Topics, (W.)

Trust Companies, (M.)

Typewriter and Phonographic World.

Vogue, (W.)

World's Work, (M.)

Boston, Mass.

Black Cat, (M.)

Green Bag, (M.)

Modern Priscilla, (M.)

Donahoe's Mag., (M.)

Columbiad, (M.)

Profitable Adv., (M.)

Chicago, Ill.

Red Book.

Rand-McNally's Books.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Men and Women, (M.)

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Ladies' Home Journal, (M.)

Saturday Evening Post, (W.)

Springfield, Mass.

Good Housekeeping, (M.)

New England Homestead, (W.)

American Agriculturist, (W.)

Farm and Home, (S. M.)

Orange Judd Farmer, (W.)

Springfield, Ohio.

Woman's Home Companion, (M.)

Farm and Fireside, (S. M.)

*Abbreviations used—M, monthly; W, weekly;

Q, quarterly; S M, semi-monthly.

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We have resumed business in the block where we were before the fire, and will be pleased to have our old customers look us up. We will carry a complete line of Tools and Builders' Hardware.

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MY \$25.00 SUITS Made-to-order



NATE LEVY

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SUITS MADE TO YOUR ORDER FROM \$25 UP

1020 Fillmore Street

Near Golden Gate Avenue

together with the address of Hon. F. McGowan, delegate to this league, \$10; 10,000 circulars "Against Chinese Slavery on the Panama Canal, \$29; 50,000 perforated circular letters protesting against the employment of Asiatic Coolie Labor on the Panama Canal, also requesting Congress to vote in favor of the league's resolutions for a Congressional inquiry into the policy of the Isthmian Canal Commission relative to Coolie Labor and the support of a measure extending the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act to include Japanese, Koreans and other Asiatics, \$85; 5000 dodgers for a Mass Meeting held in August, 1906, \$7; 20,000 pamphlets on "Japanese Immigration" relative to numbers, occupations, wages, etc., \$190; 2500 resolutions and the league's reply to the President, \$24; 6000 minutes of the monthly proceedings of the league, \$72.50; 5000 bill-heads and vouchers, \$19.25; 2500 letter-heads and 2500 envelopes, \$17; 1000 receipts (book form), \$5.50; 500 constitutions, \$13.50; 500 postal notices, \$1.50.)

Postage \$334.37

(This item of expense was disbursed as follows: Minutes for 12 months to affiliated organizations and other bodies, 3,684; speech of Delegate F. McGowan, August, 1906, including the league's plank and resolutions on the Panama Canal question, sent to National, International, State branches, City Central, Local Trades and Federal Unions, and to all members of the United States Senate and Congress, and to the Labor Press, 2,542; circular "Against Chinese Slavery on the Panama Canal," to the President of the United States, the Panama Canal Commission, Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Commerce and Labor, and Attorney General, 8; Labor organizations throughout the country, 1,552; Congress and the United States Senate, 476; affiliated and other organizations, 450; packages containing from 25 to 500 each, 67; resolutions in reference to Mr. Metcalf and reply to President Roosevelt's Message of December, 1906, and to the President and his Cabinet, Congress and United States Senators, 484; of the 50,000 perforated circular letters, 10 each were sent to all National, International, State, City Central, Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, 1,552; Individuals, Congressmen and United States Senators, 680; miscellaneous organizations, 872; pamphlets on "Japanese Immigration" to members of the United States Senate and Congress, 476; labor unions outside of California, 1,460; public, society and school libraries in the United States, 6,869; postal notices and bills to affiliated organizations and delegates, 6,096; mailing of league's publications for debating purposes and general information to all parts of the country, 1,947; answers to correspondents, replying to inquiries relative to the work of the league, including acknowledgments to affiliated bodies, 1,425. The above, making a total of 30,640 pieces of mail leaving the offices of the league since May 1, 1906. This, however, does not include speeches on "Japanese Exclusion," "Chinese Immigration," "Treaty Making Power of Countries" and "The Late School Question," delivered by members of Congress and the United States Senate and contributed to the league for distribution among its members. 4,350 of the above documents were sent throughout the country, making a net total of mail which left the office of the league during the year, 34,990.)

Rent \$390.00

(During the first nine months of the year the league occupied offices at 860 McAllister street. Desk room was let to several affiliated bodies, and rental was received during that time in the sum of \$355.00, making the total net expenditure for office rent for the year, \$35.)

Transportation \$218.40

(This expenditure includes the traveling expenses of your Executive Board and Sub-Committees to the cities of San Jose, Santa Cruz, Stockton, and the sending of a special representative to the convention of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics at Riverside, Cal.)

Jas. D. Graham, compiling statistics \$82.00
Stationery, including supplies for typewriter and mimeograph 82.50

Rubber stamps 3.35

Messages, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express 4.30

Moving office 3.00

Painting sign 6.00

Fuel 5.95

One Seal 5.00

Typewriter, \$100 (paid \$80) 80.00

One Edison mimeograph 30.00

Office fixtures, including one roller top desk, one typewriting desk, six reception chairs, eighteen folding chairs for meeting purposes, one typewriter chair, one desk chair, fifteen box files and shelving and linoleum 194.86

In conclusion, your board desires to thank you for your co-operation and assistance in the work of the past year and trusts that you will not relinquish your sympathies and assistance until the objects for

which the league has been instituted have been accomplished. Sincerely and respectfully,

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE JAPANESE AND KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

On motion, the report of the Executive Board was unanimously adopted.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12, 1907.

DELEGATES: We, your Auditing Committee, elected at the last meeting, have examined the accounts and books of the Secretary-Treasurer from January 1, 1907, to April 30th, 1907, inclusive, and find them to be correct, showing as follows:

Cash on Hand, December 31, 1906 \$ 611.21

Receipts from January 1, 1907 to April 30,

1907 1482.02

Total \$2093.23

Disbursements Jan. 1, 1907 to April 30, 1907 \$1830.41

Balance on Hand April 30, 1907 \$ 262.82

Respectfully submitted

C. F. KNIGHT, Chairman.

J. H. HORSTMANN, Sec.

THOS. DOYLE,

W. H. STANSBURY.

On motion, the report of the Auditing Committee was received and approved.

NOMINATIONS.

Delegate Knight placed O. A. Tveitmoe in nomination for President and the nomination was seconded by many delegates present. By the unanimous vote of the house, the nominations for President closed. Delegate E. B. Carr was nominated for Vice President, A. E. Yoell for Secretary-Treasurer and John C. Williams for Sergeant-at-Arms. There being no opposition, the above named candidates were declared elected to their respective offices for the ensuing term of one year.

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 12, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League—FELLOW DELEGATES:—Your Committee on Nominations respectfully report as follows:

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD—W. R. Hagerty, A. Hulme, Frank McGowan, W. Macarthur, P. H. McCarthy, F. C. Pattison, Jas. Bowlan, G. B. Benham, Michael Casey, J. J. Fields, J. J. O'Neill, D. G. Powers, A. S. Alexander, B. B. Rosenthal, Wm. Stansbury, Ed. West, Chas. Siskron, F. K. Sullivan, Henry Lamcke, Julius Selmer, J. V. Ducoing, Timothy Cronin, G. S. Brower, A. Furuseth, J. D. Nagle.

The list of nominees is selected from an abundance of excellent material and is submitted only after four meetings of the Committee, and is the result of the unanimous judgment of the Nominating Committee.

G. B. BENHAM, Secy. C. F. KNIGHT, Chairman.

On motion, and unanimously concurred in by the delegates present, the report of the Nominating Committee was adopted and the delegates above named were declared the newly elected Executive Board.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Pursuant to the action of the League at its last meeting many members submitted their names and pledged themselves to give one or more nights a week towards increasing the membership and furthering the work of the League.

The league then adjourned to meet Sunday, June 9, 1907, at 2:30 P. M.

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

Judgment for \$10,000 has been rendered against Rand, McNally & Co., a large non-union printing concern of Chicago, in a suit brought by County Superintendent Turner, at Glasgow, Ky., to recover a forfeit which the "rat" printing company had agreed to pay in case the books furnished to the Barren county superintendent were not as good as samples submitted. The evidence showed that the books were far from being up to the standard of the samples, and the judgment was the result. Score one more point for the eight-hour day and the closed shop.—*Typographical Journal*.

In England there are 1,153,185 male persons engaged in the work of agriculture, 937,482 miners, 631,933 clerks and shop assistants; next in numbers come the mill hands, 594,742.

Carhartt overalls and working clothes can be found at Summerfield & Haines, 1089-1091 Market. *

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CARPETS
STOVES
CLOTHING FOR
MEN AND WOMEN 2200-2212 Mission St.

The Big Installment House

Cor. 18th and Mission—Cash or Credit

TAFFETA SILK SUIT FOR \$35.00



Princess Suit of best quality taffeta silk that will not crack; blue ground and light polka dot or plain colors. The yoke is composed of dainty all-over lace, with cuffs to match; sleeves are 3/4 length.

The skirt is cut very full and pleated, giving it a graceful drape. The style is new and popular.

Newman's price

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J. H. WILEY
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Select Meeting Room SEATS 50 PEOPLE
Private Entrance

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APPLY AT

THE LOCAL Phone Market 2815
200 Twelfth Street, Cor. Howard

FRANK BROS.

The Big
Union Store

1344-1354 Fillmore St.

Near Ellis

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Saturdays, at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

Alaska Salmon Packers—Ramon Villanera, Secy.; headquarters, 1131 O'Farrell.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2211 Bush.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employes—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Headquarters, 990 McAllister; P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2089 15th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—D. Tierney, 612 Elizabeth.

Boot and Shoe Repairers—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boots—1st and 4th Sundays, Broadway and Kearny.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Brew Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Brew Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.

Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Brighton street, Station L.

Cemetery Employes—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy., 3111 School St., Fruitvale.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters and meeting hall, 218 Guerrero, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Foundry Employes—Meet 2d Sunday, 1133 Mission.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Glove Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Alta Hall, 709 14th.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hotel, Restaurant, Bar Miscellaneous—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Journeymen Horseshoers—Meet 2d, 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council, 316 14th.

Ladies' Tailors—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—E. T. O'Day, Secy., 577 Duboce ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mailers—Secretary, F. Barbrick, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

Marine Cooks and Stewards—46 East.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—F. Barbrick, Secy., 1741 Blake street, Berkeley.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, Mission Street Bulkhead; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 12, 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, last Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Scalers—H. Woodville, Secy., 209 6th ave., corner California; meets Mondays, 1 Vallejo.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Mondays, 1133 Mission.

Theatrical Stage Employes—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers, No. 14—1st and 3d Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 308 14th, H. L. White, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Meet 42A West Park St.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Headquarters, Scott and Eddy; meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 1195 Scott.

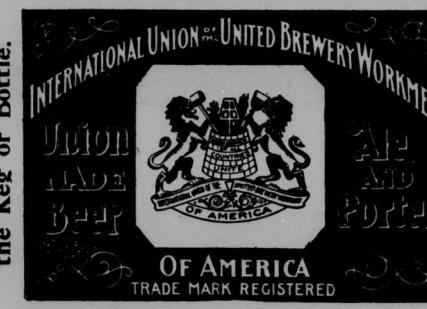
Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, 2 p. m., at headquarters, 509 Golden Gate ave., Rooms 40-42.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 335 Noe st.

Admiral Sigsbee, at a banquet in Washington, was once called on unexpectedly to reply to a toast. His impromptu reply was very graceful and brilliant, but at the start he was rather confused, and he covered his confusion in this way: "I am taken aback," he said. "I am in the position of the fisherman who fell into the water and was nearly drowned. A hunter, however, rescued him, and after he had brought him to, the hunter said: 'How did you come to fall into the water, sir?' 'I didn't come to fall into the water,' the fisherman answered, 'I came to fish.'

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BITTERS
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LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

(2) Abbott, F. H., 605 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.
 (155) Acme Printing Co., 1515 Pine.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (82) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & Mecready, 513½ Octavia.
 (106) Bohannan, W. G. Co., 3077-3081 Twenty-first.
 (99) Boite & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 (3) Brunt, W. N. Co., 391 Jessie.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
 (95) Clements Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (147) Construction News, 641 Stevenson.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (126) Crackbon & Tonkin, 22 Leavenworth.
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
 (80) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.
 (12) Dettner-Travis Press, 33-35 Main.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.
 (156) Glissman Press, Inc., 138 Steiner.
 (153) Golden Gate Press, The, 643 Golden Gate Ave.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 188 Erie.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.
 (122) Guedet, L. F., 131 Falcon Ave.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (69) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.
 (150) Helveta Printing Co., 1964 Post.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (137) Knowles, Edward Co., 214 Hyde.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.
 (141) La Voce-del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (5) Leichner Printing Co., 1542½ Fifteenth.
 (66) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.
 (118) Lexington, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 180 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
 (136) Merchants Press, 762 Larkin.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 3232 Mission.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.
 (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 619 Clay.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (148) Pacific Label Co., 575 Turk.
 (81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (76) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (72) Prouty Press, 208 Noe.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405 Eighth, Oakland.
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (117) Sequoia Press, The, 1161 Howard.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (75) Shaw-Gillie Co., 2880 Sixteenth.
 (12) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1532 Geary.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (50) Starkweather, Latham & Emanuel, 510 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.

(53) Stuetzel & Co., 57-59 Clementina.
 (48) Sutter Press, 448 Haight.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.
 (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (138) Wallace Larssen Co., Inc., 955 O'Farrell.
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 626 Willow Ave.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

(116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. E., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloy, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

Bolton & Strong, 1620 Fifteenth.
 Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
 California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
 McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.
 Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPEERS AND STEREOTYPERS

Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

MAILERS

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary D. T. Powers may be addressed as above.

Huxley was once talking to Sir William Gull about the healing power of Nature. "Stuff!" said Gull, "nine times out of ten Nature does not want to cure the man. She wants to put him in his coffin."

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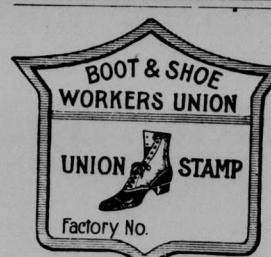
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An Office Boy on the Situation.

"Where's the president of this railroad?" asked the man who called at the general offices of a prominent railroad.

"He's down in Washington, attendin' th' sessions o' some kind uv an investigatin' committee," replied the office boy.

"Where's the general manager?"

"He's appearin' before th' Interstate Commerce Commission."

"Well, where's the general superintendent?"

"He's at th' meetin' o' the Legislature, fightin' some new law."

"Where's the head of the legal department?"

"He's in court, tryin' a suit."

"Then, where is the general passenger agent?"

"He's explainin' t' th' commercial travelers why we can't reduce the fare."

"Where is the general freight agent?"

"He's gone out in th' country t' attend a meetin' o' th' grange an' tell th' farmers why we aint got no freight cars."

"Who's running the blame railroad, anyway?"

"Th' newspapers."—*Pittsburg Press.*

Some visitors who were being shown over a pauper lunatic asylum inquired of their guide what method was employed to discover when the inmates were sufficiently recovered to leave. "Well," replied he, "you see, it's this way. We have a big trough of water and we turns on the tap. We leave it running and tells 'em to bail out the water with pails until they've emptied the trough." "How does that prove it?" asked one of the visitors. "Well," said the guide, "them as ain't idiots turns off the tap."—*The Public.*

Two members of the Princeton faculty, during a recent hurried trip to New York, were on a Broadway car when it was stopped by a blockade. As they were near their destination, they decided to get out and walk. The block was, however, soon lifted, and the car overtook them. "When we left the car," said one of the "high-brows," who, by the way, has a bit of the Celt in him, "I thought we should get on better by getting off. But, after all, we should have been better off if we had stayed on."

An Irish priest had labored hard with one of his flock to induce him to give up whisky. "I tell you Michael," said the priest, "whisky is your worst enemy and you should keep it as far from you as you can." "Me enemy, is it, father," responded Michael. "And it was your reverence's self that was tellin' us in the pulpit only last Sunday to love our enemies." "So I was, Michael," rejoined the priest, "but I didn't tell you to swallow them."

Straw covered the pavement in front of a certain residence to deaden the noise of passing vehicles. "Mister," asked a small boy of a passerby, "what's this hay doing out here?" "My son," said the man, "the stork has just brought a baby to the woman who lives in this house." The boy looked once more at the littered street and then said, with wide eyes: "Gee, it must have been well packed."—*Exchange.*

Some Western sightseers visited the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington. They stood for a time before Jean Leon Gerome's huge painting depicting the death of Julius Caesar. Caesar lies stricken at the foot of Pompey's statue. "What's the matter with that fellow?" said one of them. "Why don't you read history?" was the retort. "That man is Julius Caesar; he has just been shot by Marc Antony."

Printer—"Why do you wear a yachting cap, Blifkins? You are never on a yacht." Customer—"Why do you wear a watch? Your work is never delivered on time."—*Ex.*

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